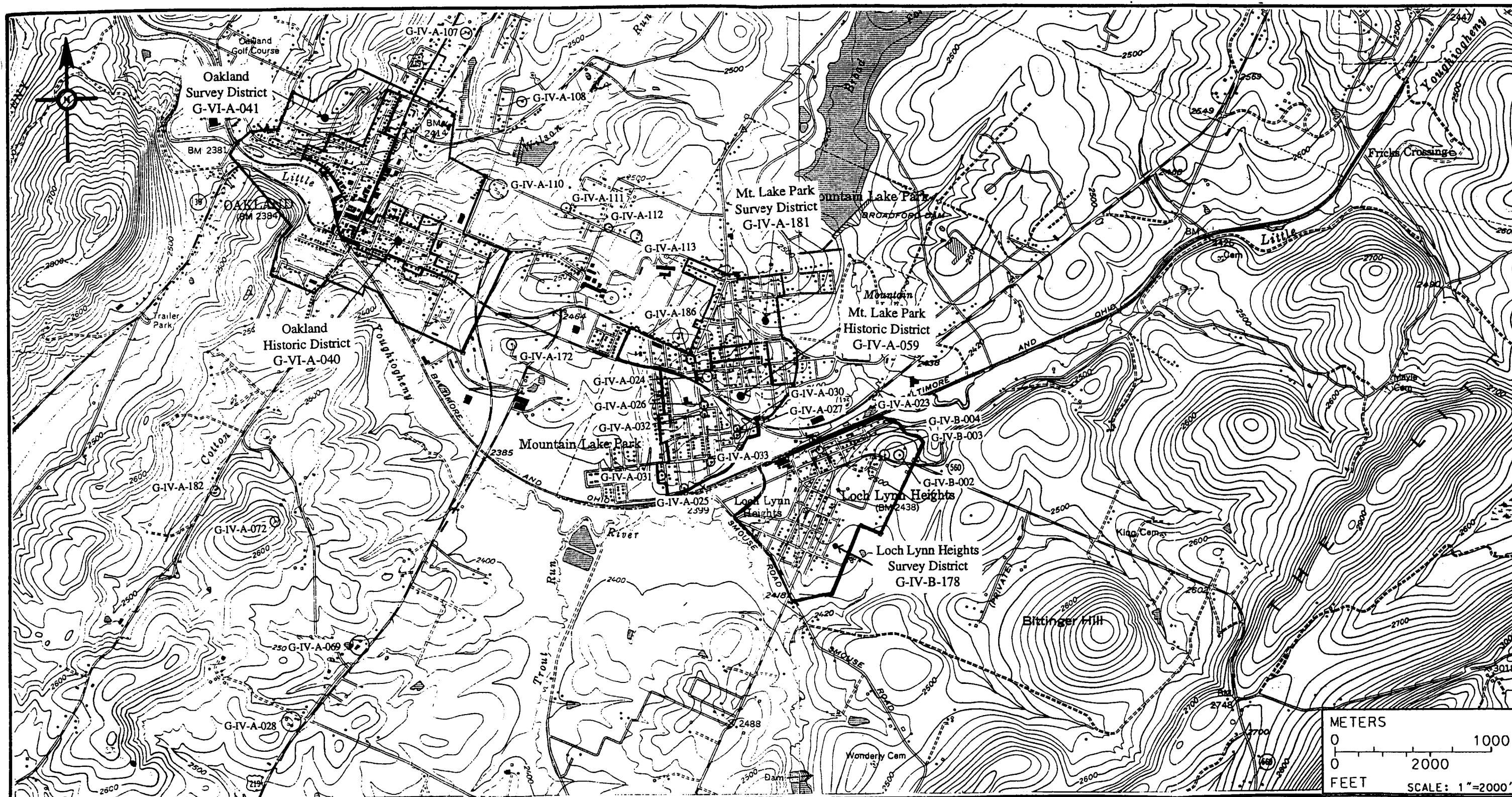G-IV-A-181
Mountain Lake Park
 Survey District
Garrett County

Preparer: Richard A. Geidel
Date prepared: October 28, 1998

Based on information from a survey of the Mountain Lake Park Survey District in January 1997 by KCI Technologies, Inc., the survey district boundaries as previously mapped and described in 1983 remain valid. KCI prepared MIHP forms for twelve individual properties within the survey district boundaries. The properties within the survey district do not appear to warrant alteration or expansion of the boundaries of the adjacent National Register Mountain Lake Park Historic District (G-IV-A-059) to include the survey district.

A copy of a figure showing the boundaries of the Mountain Lake Park Survey District accompanies this Addendum.

Figure 13

Sections of the Oakland, MD-WVA (USGS, 1974) and Deer Park, MD (USGS 1981) 7.5' Quadrangle maps showing the location of historic resources previously documented by the MHT within or adjacent to the southern half of the APE (Resources within Oakland shown on Figure 15)

US 219 in Oakland, Garrett County, MD   March, 1998

54

G-IV-A-181
Mountain Lake Park Survey District   1880-present
Mountain Lake Park
Multiple, private

        The Mountain Lake Park Survey District is a group of
approximately two hundred buildings lying within the northern
half of Mountain Lake Park, a residential community built in
the 1880s as a summer resort and later known as a center of the
Chautauqua movement in Maryland. The town is situated on a
hill in the section of Garrett County known as "the Glades,"
three miles east of Oakland.

        The street plan of Mountain Lake Park was designed by
H.E. Faul, the creator of Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, and
consists of a grid of streets through which run several curving
drives. These were designed primarily as scenic drives, particu-
larly Mountain Lake Drive which follows the outline of the arti-
ficial lake created in the early 1880s on the eastern edge of
town. The Mountain Lake Park, the site of the annual summer
Chautauqua for nearly sixty years, was one of the most important
centers of religious, cultural and educational activity in the
state. Indeed, its purpose for coming into existence as well
as the prominent personalities with which it was associated, make
the story of Mountain Lake Park important to the cultural history
of America. It also remains the best preserved of the once
numerous resort communities which grew up along the route of
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in southern Garrett County.

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

---

1. Name   (indicate preferred name)

historic   Mountain Lake Park Survey District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number   ___ not for publication

city, town Mountain Lake Park   ___ vicinity of   **congressional district**   6

state   Maryland   **county** Garrett

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
_X_ district	___ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_ building(s)	_X_ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	_X_ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	_X_ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	___ not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name   Multiple Owners

street & number   telephone no.:

city, town   Mountain Lake Park   **state and zip code**

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.   Garrett County Courthouse   liber

street & number   folio

city, town   Oakland   **state**   MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

'e

date   ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town   **state**

Condition

		Check one	**Check one**
___ excellent	_X_ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date of move _____
_X_ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

    The Mountain Lake Park Survey District is a group of approximately two hundred buildings lying within the northern half of Mountain Lake Park, a residential community built in the 1880s as a summer resort and later known as a center of the Chautauqua movement in Maryland. The town is situated on a hill in the section of Garrett County known as "the Glades," three miles east of Oakland.

    The street plan of Mountain Lake Park was designed by H.E. Faul, the creator of Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, and consists of a grid of streets through which run several curving drives.[1] These were designed primarily as scenic drives, particularly Mountain Lake Drive which follows the outline of the artificial lake created in the early 1880s on the eastern edge of town.[2] The only major change to this plan occurred in the mid twentieth century when MD Route 135 was constructed through the center of town in an east-west direction, thereby dividing Mountain Lake Park into roughly equal halves.

    The Mountain Lake Park Survey District comprises the northern half of town, with the exception of those buildings lying south and west of the following boundary line: Beginning at the intersection of Oakland Avenue and G Street, east to the intersection of L Street, south to the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue, east three-and-one-half blocks to an alley between N Street and Youghiogheny Drive, south to the intersection of Youghiogheny Drive, southwest to the intersection with Route 135. The part of town west of that line is the Mountain Lake Park Historic District.

    The district still includes many of the summer houses built by visitors to Mountain Lake Park in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The majority of these houses are frame and are built in various interpretations of the "Country Villa" or "Country Gothic" styles. Many are sited to take advantage of a particular view and usually stand on large wooded lots.

    Although each "cottage" was built according to its owner's individual tastes and preferences, certain basic similarities exist among these houses. Most display a fondness for asymmetry, both in plan and appearance and there are often numerous towers, bays, cupolas, gables, mansard roofs or balconies in evidence. Since these "cottages" were rarely designed for year-round occupancy, many were built without fireplaces and almost all had large wraparound porches or separate front and back porches. These porches are usually the most decorative features of the house and were often ornamented with scrolls, brackets, balustrades or finials. Many of the houses were sited to take advantage of a particular view and often stand on large and wooded lots. Although a few have been restored to their original appearance, most of these summer houses have been altered, both in appearance and

8. Significance

Period

___ prehistoric
___ 1400–1499
___ 1500–1599
___ 1600–1699
___ 1700–1799
X 1800–1899
X 1900–

Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

___ archeology-prehistoric
___ archeology-historic
___ agriculture
X architecture
___ art
___ commerce
___ communications

X community planning
___ conservation
___ economics
X education
___ engineering
___ exploration/settlement
___ industry
___ invention

X landscape architecture
___ law
___ literature
___ military
___ music
___ philosophy
___ politics/government

X religion
___ science
___ sculpture
___ social/humanitarian
___ theater
___ transportation
___ other (specify)

Specific dates 1881 –   **Builder/Architect** H.E. Faul – Landscape Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
          and/or
        Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

        Level of Significance: __national __state __local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Mountain Lake Park, the site of the annual summer Chautauqua for nearly sixty years, was one of the most important centers of religious, cultural and educational activity in the state. Indeed, its purpose for coming into existence as well as the prominent personalities with which it was associated, make the story of Mountain Lake Park important to the cultural history of America. It also remains the best preserved of the once numerous resort communities which grew up along the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in southern Garrett County.

The initial impetus for the establishment of Mountain Lake Park was undoubtedly the success of the nearby resort communities owned and operated by the B&O Railroad in Oakland and Deer Park.[3] With these two in mind, a group of five Methodist ministers from Wheeling, West Virginia formed the Mountain Lake Park Association in 1881 to purchase eight hundred acres three miles east of Oakland for the site of a resort community.[4] Unlike most of the other founders of speculative resorts in the area however, these ministers sought "an ideal location for a religious and educational summer resort founded upon Christian principles."[5] Soon after, Mountain Lake Park, "based on mountain air and idealism,"[6] was incorporated and placed under the management of a board of directors composed of prominent Maryland Methodists. The board promulgated a code of conduct for the community which adhered closely to contemporary Methodist doctrine and included laws forbidding the use or sale of alcohol, gambling, dancing, or card playing by Mountain Lake Park residents.[7] When the B&O established a railroad stop in the town that same year, the Park Association even stipulated that there was to be no Sunday train service.[8] In short, Mountain Lake Park was a sober religious community and, in the words of the Park Association, "not a place for expensive dressing and meaningless idling...(nor) a place given to social frivolities which enervate and rob a vacation of its real purpose."[9]

To this end, the Association in 1882 instituted the

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____   **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM References   do NOT complete UTM references

A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
  Zone   Easting   Northing

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
  Zone   Easting   Northing

C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title   Geoffrey B. Henry

organization   MD Historical Trust   **date**   2/83

street & number   21 State Circle   **telephone**

city or town   Annapolis   **state**   MD

plan, for year-round occupancy.

One of the most elaborate of these houses, as well as one of the most carefully restored, is house #24 (see map), which stands on the corner of Baltimore Avenue and G Street. It is a two-and-one-half story frame house, covered with board and batten on the first floor and imbricated wooden shingles on the second.   A four bay wide polyganol bay extends from the center of the six bay facade; it is topped by a gable roof; the two center windows on the second floor are oval.   A one story porch extends along the facade, becoming enclosed as it curves around the northeast corner and extends along two bays of the east elevation.   The roof on the southeast corner of the house is most unusual, rising to a peak, then flaring out in two stages away from the house.   There are two oval windows placed in each of the triangular spaces between the roofline and cornice of the second floor.

House #19, on the west side of the Deer Park Road, is the best example of the Shingle Style in Mountain Lake Park. It is two stories tall, but appears to be much more closely set to the ground by virtue of the wide overhanging eaves and the horizontal band of 12/12 sash windows with white trim which extend along the facade.   The roofline is punctuated by several dormers.

Of the numerous hotels which once catered to summer visitors in Mountain Lake Park, only the mansard roofed Hotel Braethorn on G Street survives, but there are still several houees standing which were built as boarding houses.   One of these is house #13 on K Street, a frame building four bays wide and two-and-one-half stories tall with a mansard roof.   Although it is in generally deteriorated condition, many of the fishscale shingles which cover the exterior are still in place.   The front porch is two stories tall, also with a mansard roof and dormer windows and has both a balustrade and gallery on each floor.   Similar in scale and appearance is #3, once known as the Washington Hotel, on Philadelphia Avenue, a two-and-one-half story frame house with a mansard roof and four bay wide bracketed porch.

Standing on the corner of Baltimore and K Streets are three houses which give an indication of how many of the smaller scale summer cottages once appeared.   House #16 is the most unusual in appearance;   the east side of its roof is half of a gambrel, the west side is a simple gable roof.   Set within the slope of the gable roof is a small porch with a window and balustrade.   House #15, a two story house with a steeply pitched roof, is covered with German siding, except for the gable, which is built board-and-batten style.   Across the street is #14 which has a one story bracketed porch and is covered with German siding.

On the northern edge of town are several interesting small scale frame buildings. House #11, at the corner of Pittsburgh Avenue and L Street, is a two story house with a row of 2/2 sash windows on three sides of the first floor. Between each window is a thin panelled pilaster and running below the row of windows is a strip of horizontal panels. The horizontal appearance of the house is accentuated by the wide overhanging eaves. At Pittsburgh Avenue and M Street is a small one story frame building built on a "U" plan, with each arm of the "U" topped by a gable roof facing the street. The building originally served as a bowling alley.

Almost all of the older houses in Mountain Lake Park display at least one feature which sets it apart from other houses around it. House #26, an otherwise ordinary two story house, has a large octagonally shaped porch which extends from the south side. The house at the corner of Baltimore and I Streets (#14) is one of the few Colonial Revival houses in town, as well as one of even fewer with a stone outside chimney. House #28 is unusual for the 10-pane windows on the first floor as well as the bracketed porch with drop pendants between each turned post.

Because the population of Mountain Lake Park was largely seasonal, and due to its close proximity to Oakland, there were few buildings such as churches, schools or large retail establishments normally associated with a town of this size. Although most of the religious activity centered on the huge buildings erected by the Mountain Lake Park Association for its Chautauqua meetings, a church was built in 1900 to meet the needs of the small permanent community. The Bethel United Methodist Church (#21) is an L-shaped building with a three story tower set between the two wings. Once covered entirely with German siding, the church was refaced with brick in 1959, leaving only the tower still sheathed with wood. Southeast of the church, on Oakland Avenue, is a small one-and-one-half story frame building (#5) with 6/6 sash windows once used as a public school in Mountain Lake Park.

"Mountain Chautauqua," its version of the nationally famous Chautauqua program. This program, begun in 1874 in Chautauqua, New York offered a mixture of religious revivalism with cultural and educational activities. During its heyday, between the 1880s and World War I, the Mountain Chautauqua attracted thousands to Mountain Lake Park for a month of symphonies, operas, plays and nationally prominent speakers. Among those who spoke there were Presidents William McKinley and William Howard Taft, Samuel Gompers, William Jennings Bryan and "Billy" Sunday.

The phenomenal success of these programs, (the B&O ran as many as thirteen special trains to Mountain Lake Park during the summer months)[10] stimulated a flurry of building activity by the Park Association. The original tabernacle, built in 1882, was expanded twelve years later to accommodate two thousand seats. By 1900, there were buildings to house a Hall of Philosophy, as well as schools of Oratory and Photography in addition to ticket offices, restaurants and refreshment stands. In that year the Bashford amphitheatre, a magnificent frame circular building, measuring 176 feet in diameter and built without center posts, was dedicated.[11]

The Association also expended much time and money on the design of the surrounding town. H.E. Faul, the creator of Druid Hill Park in Baltimore, was employed to lay out the curving drives which wound among the numerous small hills in the town. The centerpiece of his design was Mountain Lake itself, measuring 40 acres and enlarged numerous times, created by the damming of several natural springs and streams. On the perimeter of the lake were several bathhouses, a boathouse and a scattering of rustic piers and bridges. The Association also built a tennis club and bowling alley; both were connected to the railroad station and post office by boardwalks. Also on the lake was an ice house, built by the B&O to store ice cut from the lake for use on the railroad's dining cars.[12]

In addition to the numerous and often highly ornate cottages built by summer residents, Mountain Lake Park included a number of large hotels and boarding houses. Among these were the Columbian, Chautauqua, Dennett, Allegany House, Overlook, Briar Bend, Queenwood, Mountain Lake Park, Thoburn Hall and Braethorn Hotels, all of which advertised "either their proximity to the amphitheatre or the beautiful walk to it."[13] All except the Braethorn have burned or been torn down, but during their heyday were the center of social life for their residents, many of whom returned to the same hotel year after year. Along with the owners of private homes in the Park, hotel owners were forbidden to sell or have alcoholic beverages on the premises or to permit other "vices." The Loch Lynn Hotel, built in 1894 in nearby Loch Lynn Heights was not subject to these regulations and therefore attracted a number of Mountain Lake Park visitors who heeded the local saying, "if you want to sin, go to Loch Lynn."[14]

A number of factors contributed to the end of these halcyon days in Mountain Lake Park's history. Foremost of these was the advent of automobile travel, which caused a radical change in the vacationing habits of many Americans. The B&O discontinued the operation of its hotels at Deer Park and Oakland in the 1910s and the number of visitors to the other Garrett County resorts, including Mountain Lake Park, declined precipitously. In addition, the Chautauqua programs at Mountain Lake Park, plagued by financial mismanagement and the departure of many of its leaders, lost much of its former vitality during the 1920s and '30s.[15] By 1941, when the last program of the Mountain Chautauqua was staged, Mountain Lake Park had become a primarily residential community, with many of its older houses either torn down or converted to year-round use. The town government, which gained control of the streets and parks from the Park Association also relaxed or did away with the earlier regulations, most of which had fallen victim to changing standards of morality by the 1930s. The few summer-time activities which still take place in Mountain Lake Park, an annual tennis tournament and a religious camp meeting, are only vestiges of the numerous events which once made this a cultural center in Maryland.

---

[1]Burns, Michael K., "Mountain Lake Park Woman Saves Memories of a Resort Without 'Sin'." Baltimore Sun, December 27, 1981, p. B1.

[2]"Mountain Lake Park Association," Tableland Trails, vol II, no. 2, Summer 1956, p. 106.

[3]Schlosnagle, Stephen et al, Garrett County - A History of Maryland's Tableland (Parsons, West Virginia: McLain Printers) 1976, pp. 278-280.

[4]Hardesty, Leona "Mountain Lake Park in its 'Heydey'." Glades Star, vol.4, no. 2 (Sept. 1969) p. 621.

[5]Love, Mary I. "The Mountain Chautauqua-Mountain Lake Park 1881-1941." Glades Star. vol. 5, no. 20 (March, 1982) p. 386.

[6]Ibid. p. 385.

[7]Ibid. p. 388.

[8]Schosnagle, p. 291.

[9]Hardesty, p. 630.

[10]Stacy, Cindy, "Mountain Lake Park-An Era Gone By" Cumberland Sunday Times (Sept. 27, 1981) p. E-1.
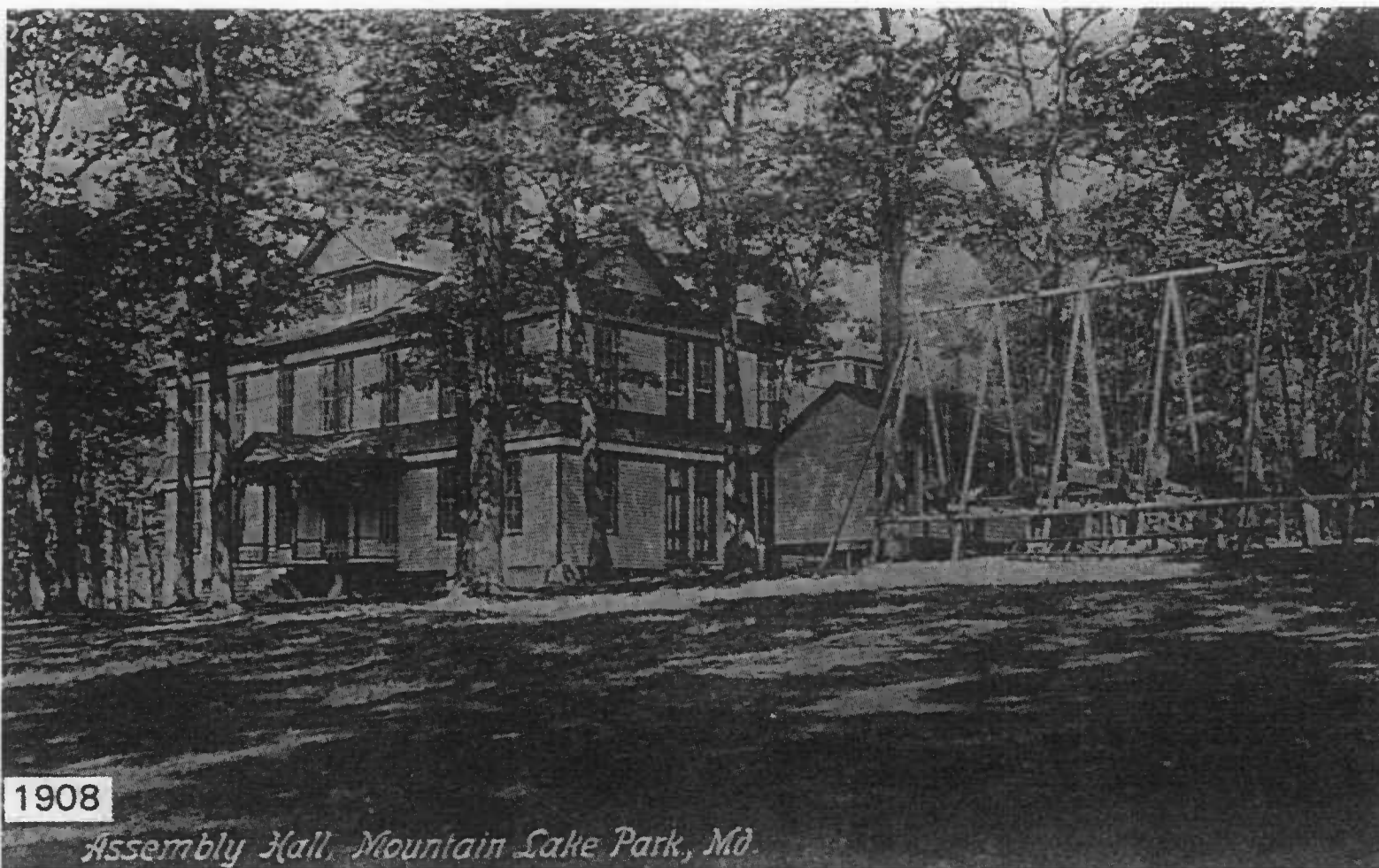
[11] Love, p. 390.

[12] Ibid., p. 392.

[13] Ibid., p. 392.

[14] Burns, p. B-1.

[15] Ibid., p. B-1.

BOARDWALK & PILGRIMS REST
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.

1910

1908

Assembly Hall, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

11

1911

Feldstein, Albert L.
1984 Feldstein's Historic Postcard Album of Garrett County. Cumberland, Maryland:
Commercial Press Printing Company.

25
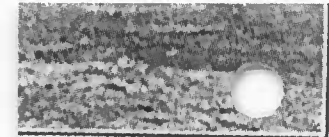
G-IV-A-181

ASSEMBLY HALL, MT. LAKE PARK, MD.

1912

The Boat House, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

ID.

1912

1915

1909

RUTH.

BOWLING ALLEY & BOARDWALK
MT. LAKE PARK, MD

1917

28
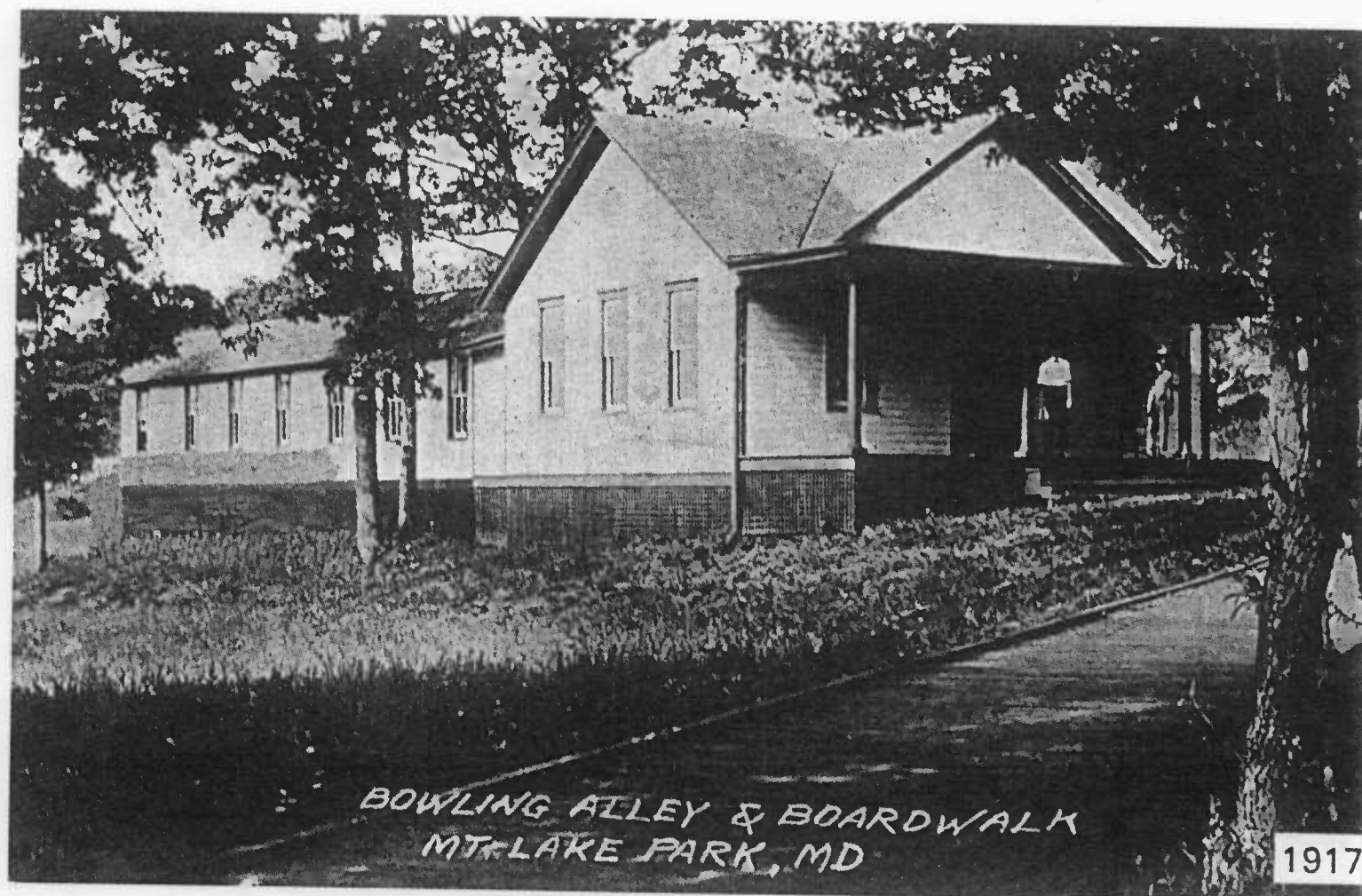
t Episcopal
s. returned
to 6, 1910

1923

BOARD WALK AND BOWLING ALLEY
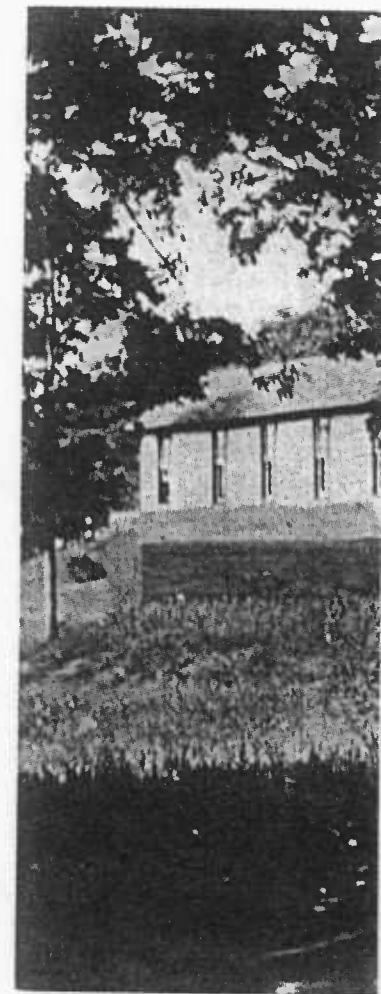MT. LAKE PARK, MD.

Oakland Drive, Mountain Lake Park, Md.
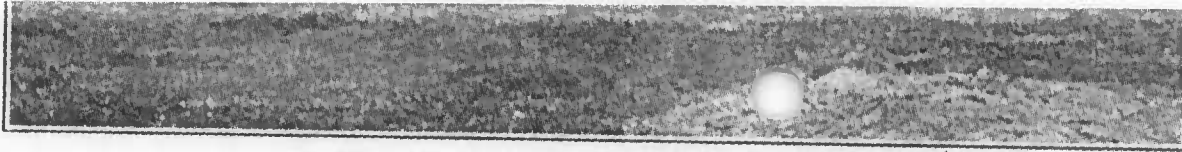
ASSEMBLY HALL, MT. LAKE PARK, MD.

1912

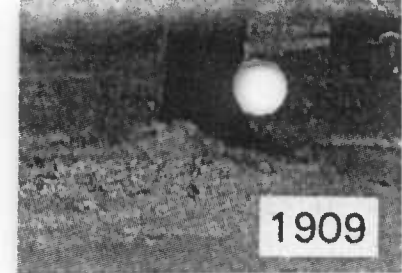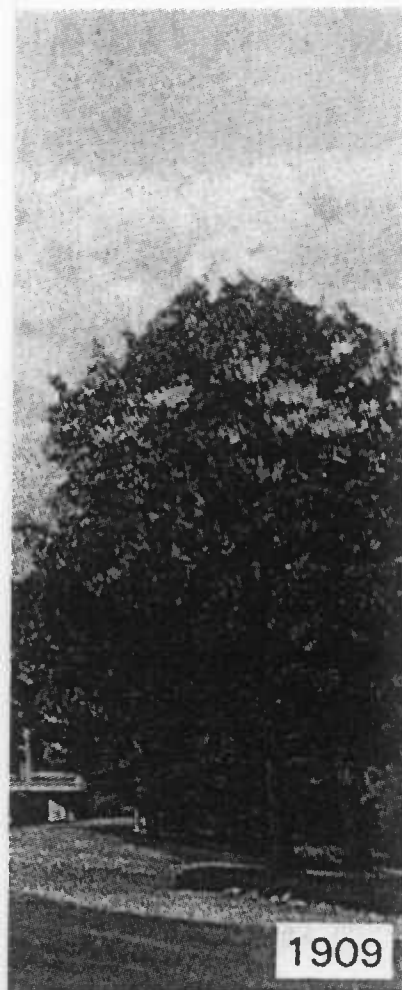The Boat House, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

RUTH.

1909

Lake Scene, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

27
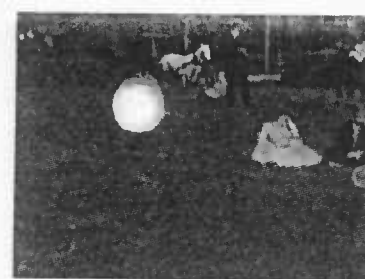
POSTOFFICE. MT. LAKE PARK, MD.

1907

THE AUDIT

1907

Mountain Lake
Park, Md.

1920

20

LOCH LYNN HOTEL

1906

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.

TOM JONES, PUB., CIN.. ⬤

HOTEL CHAUTAUQUA

1906

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E Apt. Bldg.

GLADE AVE.

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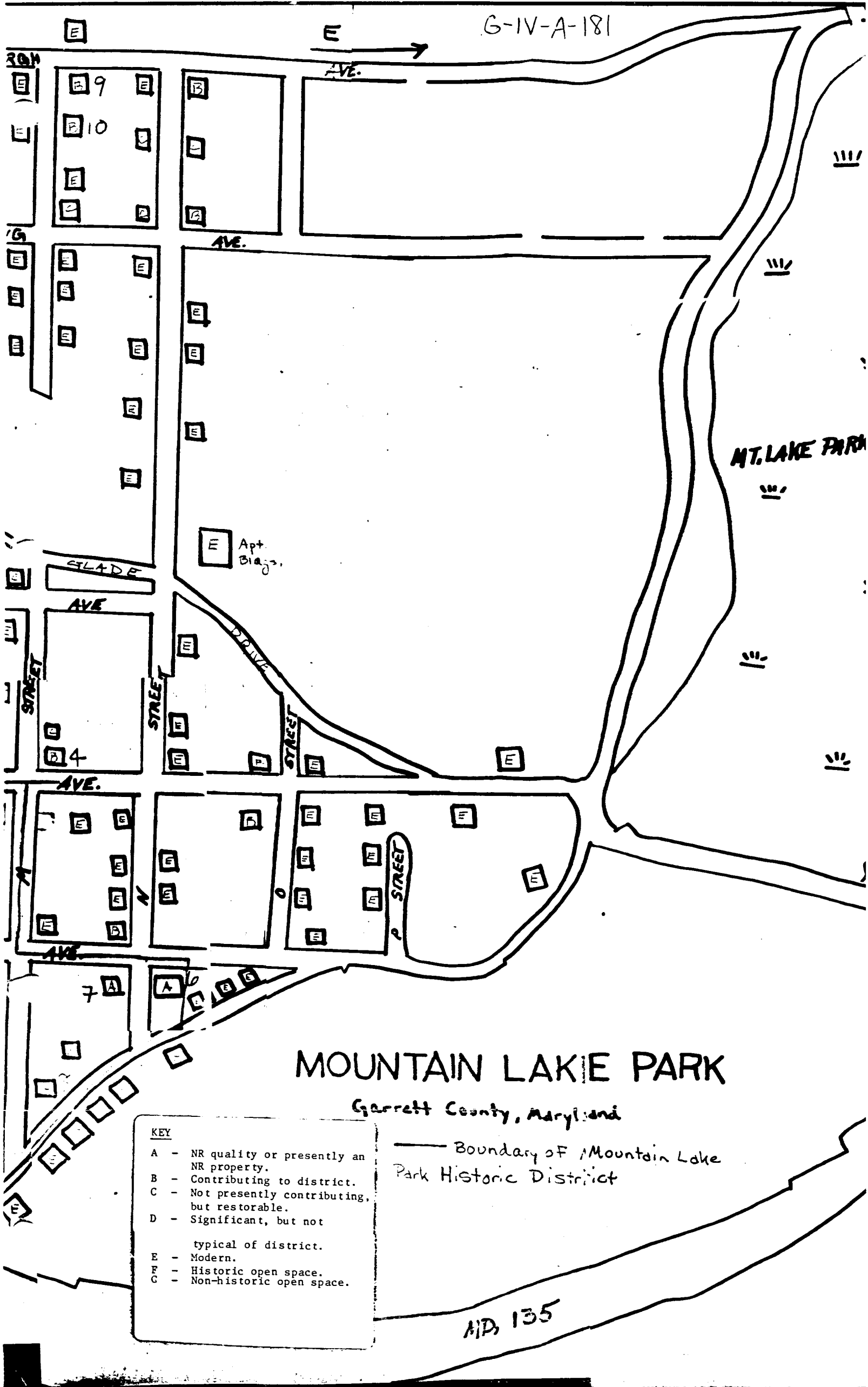
MT. LAKE PARK

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

Garrett County, Maryland

─── Boundary of Mountain Lake Park Historic District

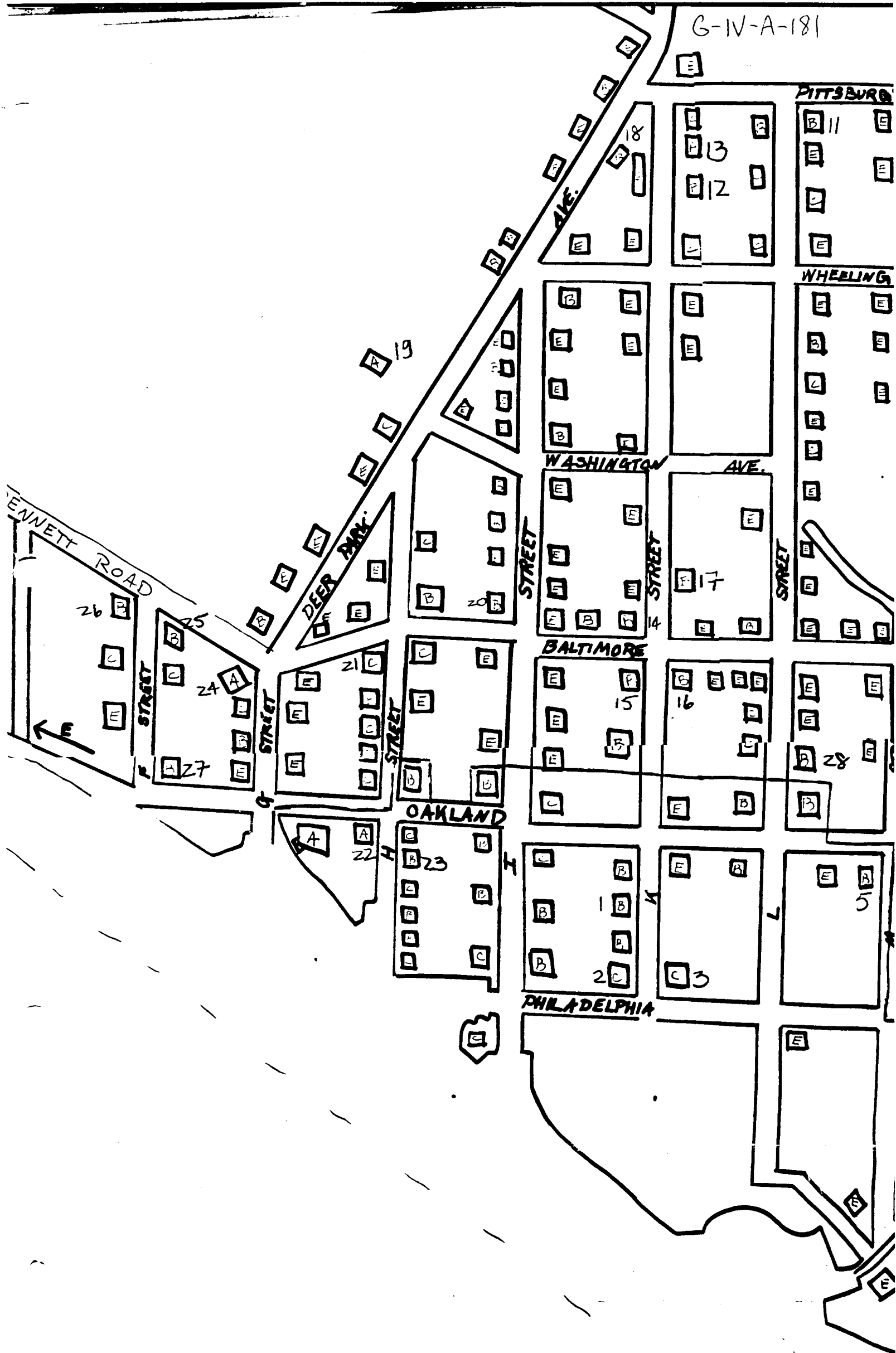**KEY**

A – NR quality or presently an NR property.
B – Contributing to district.
C – Not presently contributing, but restorable.
D – Significant, but not typical of district.
E – Modern.
F – Historic open space.
G – Non-historic open space.

MD 135

PITTSBURG

WHEELING

WASHINGTON   AVE.

BALTIMORE

OAKLAND

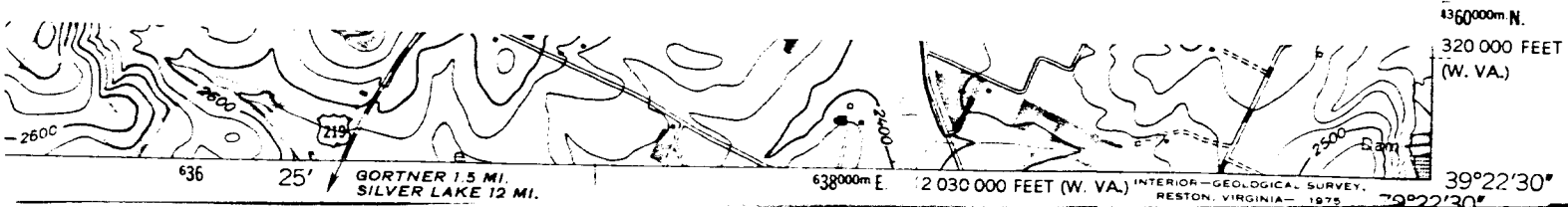PHILADELPHIA

DEER PARK

BENNETT ROAD

STREET

STREET

STREET

STREET

Oakland, MD-W.VA.
USGS 7.5 Minute Series
Scale 1:24,000
1948; photo revised 1974

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park
Survey District
Mt. Lake Park

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #1 #5 (south)
G. Henry 3/83

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #106 12   SW View
G. Henry 3/83

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
M Street
looking North
G. Henry 3/83

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #28
looking NE
G. Henry 3/83

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #24
NE elevation
G. Henry 3/83

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #24
East elevation
G. Henry 3/83

G. IV. A. 181
Mtn. Lake Park Survey Dist.
Garrett Co MD
House #12   SW view
G. Henry 3/83

Fig. 125

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #20
G. Henry 3/83

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #13
East elevation
G. Henry 3/83

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #14
G. Henry 3/83

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House on W side of K Street
G. Henry 3/83   House #5

FIGURE 168.

G-IV-A-191

HOTEL WASHINGTON MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK
MT. LAKE PARK SURVEY DISTRICT

FIGURE 135

G-IV-C-181

SINCELL COTTAGE, MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK SURVEY DISTRICT

FIGURE 160.

G-IV-C-181

SINCELL COTTAGE, MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK SURVEY DISTRICT

FIGURE 163.

G-IV-A-181

DEACONESS HOME, MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK. SURVEY DISTRICT

G-IV-A-181

FIGURE 164.

TABERNACLE BUILDING   MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK   SURVEY   DISTRICT

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #15
East elevation
G. Henry 3/83

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
House #16
G. Henry 3/83

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

Geoff Henry 3/1983

FIGURE 119.

G - IV - A - 181

BALDWIN COTTAGE, MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK SURVEY DISTRICT

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1993 — Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181
Mt. Lake Park Survey District
Garrett County, Maryland
Methodist Church
G. Henry 3/83

G-IV-A-181

Mountain Lake Park Historic District
Garrett County, Maryland
Deaconess Home, corner of H and Spruce
NE corner
G. Henry 3/83
Negatives at 21 State Circle,
Annapolis, Md.

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 — Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1903- Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983- Geoff Henry

G-IV-A – 181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK SURVEY DISTRICT

Geoff Henry   3/1983

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

G-IV-A -181

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK — TABERNACLE BLDG

Geoff Henry 3/1983

6-IX-A-181
Mountain Lake Park Historic District
Garrett County, Maryland
SE corner of N and Philadelphia
S facade
G. Henry   3/83
Negatives at 21 State Circle
            Annapolis, MD

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181
Mountain Lake Park Historic District
Garrett County, Maryland
NE corner of K and Philadelphia
W facade
G. Henry   3/83
Negatives at 21 State Circle
            Annapolis, MD

G-1V-C-181

SINCELL COTTAGE, MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

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MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

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MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

HOTEL CHAUTAUQUA.

G-IV-A-181

HISTORIC VIEW OF CHATAQUA HOTEL, MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

G-1V-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

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MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

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MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 - Geoff Henry

G-IV-A-181
Mountain Lake Park Historic District
Garrett County, Maryland
SE corner of N and Philadelphia
W facade
G. Henry   3/83
Negatives at 21 State Circle
              Annapolis, MD

G-1U-A-181
MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

3/1983 — Geoff Henry

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MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK
3/1983 - Geoff Henry

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Mountain Lake Park Historic District
Garrett County, Maryland
Mountain Lake Park Tennis Club
N facade
G. Henry   3/83
Negatives at 21 State Circle
              Annapolis, MD

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MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

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MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH, INTERIOR OF
BASHFORD AMPITHEATRE, MOUNTAIN
LAKE PARK.